tral spines of first legs $0,0,1,3,1$. Ventral spines of thirteenth legs $0,1,3,3,1$; dorsal spines, $1,0,3,1,1$. Ventral spines of penult legs, $0,1,3,2,1$; dorsal $1,0,3,1,0$. Dorsal spines of eleventh and twelfth legs, $0,0,3,1,2$. Coxae not laterally armed. In the male the lobe at end of fourth joint of penult legs is small, subcylindric, distally truncate, and extends obliquely dorsocaudad above the plane of artictilation with fifth joint. Coxal pores 3, 5, 5, 3.

Length, 15 mm .
Locality.-Uruguay: Montevideo. Type: Male, with anal legs missing, sent for identification by F. Felippone. In collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

## A New Genus of the Siphonaptera.

By Carroll Fox, Surgeon, U. S. Public Health Service.

## Actenophthalmus gen. nov.

Very close to Rhadinopsylla Jordan and Rothschild (1912) but easily distinguished by the six pairs of lateral plantar bristles on the fifth tarsal segments of all legs.

Frontal notch distinct; eye absent; a genal comb of five spines of approximately the same length, the upper spine not in line with and diverging from the others; anterior margin of the antennal groove thickened especially at the usual location of the eye; antennal groove not carried to top of head. the internal incrassation absent ; labial palpus of five segments, the last segment not as long as the fourth and having near the tip posteriorly a curved bristle as in Rhadinopsylla and Ctenophthalmus: pronotal comb present: abdominal tergites with apical spines as follows, 2nd. with 6, 3rd. with 8, 4th. with 6 and 5 th. with 4 . on the two sides taken together ; seventh tergite with two antepygidial bristles on each side; pygidium convex ; a large patch of hairs on imner side of hind coxa; fifth tarsal segment of all legs with six pairs of stout lateral plantar bristles.

Type, Actenophthalmus heiscri McCoy (1911) as Ctcnophthalmus. Type specimen in U. S. National Museum, No. 14154. Host unknown. Locality, Mojave, California.

